The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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THE POSTER BRIGADE PASTES THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE MAY NINTH DEMONSTRATION

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

In the Senate

The Bristow-Mondell suffrage measure, Senate Joint Resolution No. 130, is still on the Senate calendar, no motion to bring it up for discussion having been made.

In the House

The suffrage resolution remains unreported in the Judiciary Commitee, but there are indications that a report may soon be made. At a regular meeting of the committee on April 14th, Representative Carlin, of Virginia, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, declared that he was unwilling longer to be held responsible for holding back measures for women suffrage. He called upon the committee to make a report, and the members, after consideration, voted to postpone further discussion of the suffrage resolution until April 21st.

The Suffrage Ball

The suffrage ball, held in the ballroom of the Hotel Willard on Tuesday evening, April 21st, was quite as brilliantly successful as the Committee on Arrangements had anticipated. A large crowd was in attendance and the dancing lasted until a late hour. The exhibition dancing was extremely well done, as was the competitive dancing, which was participated in by couples. The prizes for the best one step dance were won by Miss Emily Beatty and Lieut. J. London, U. S. N. A full account of the ball will be found on page 3.

The May 2d Demonstration

From letters received at headquarters of the Congressional Union it is apparent that the great, nation-wide demonstration in favor of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be the most impressive event in the history of the movement. Starting with the assurance that every State in the Union would hold at least one demonstration, it now transpires that no State will limit the demonstration to one city. In many States a suffrage rally has been arranged in every county seat; in every State from six to thirty rallies will be held. At each meeting a resolution will be passed calling upon Congress to pass the suffrage measure without delay.

The Washington Demonstration

Plans for the May 9th demonstration and procession to be held in the National Capital are practically complete. This procession is the culmination of the nation-wide demonstration of the preceding week. Ample assurance has been given the committee that no repetition of the disgraceful scenes that marked the procession of March 3d, 1913, will be tolerated, but that perfect order will be preserved along the line of march. It is expected that the street cars along the route from Lafayette Square to the Capitol will stop running during the procession, but word has been received from the Police Department of the District of Columbia that they were unable as yet to take steps in the matter because the Jones bill in Congress, providing for the stopping of street cars during public processions in Washington, although through the Senate, has not yet passed the lower house. It will therefore be necessary to have a special bill introduced into the Senate and House providing for the stopping of cars during the procession. This was done at the time of the March 3rd procession. Miss Mary Brennan is in charge of this department on behalf of the Congressional Union.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The organization of the Universal Suffrage Day on May 2d has now been completed. The Congressional Union has spent a large sum of money on organizing this nation-wide demonstration. It has sent circular letters asking for cooperation, to Suffragists in every city, town and hamlet in the country. It has sent a representative into practically every State; its organizers having gone south as far as the Gulf of Mexico, having gone west to the Pacific Coast and north to the border of Canada. Every state has been covered by a personal visit excepting those whose leaders were visiting in the east, in which cases conferences were arranged with them near Washington so that it was not necessary to send an organizer into those particular states.

This nation-wide demonstration on behalf of the Federal Amendment is far the most gigantic and all-embracing which Suffragists have ever undertaken. The stationery, printing, postage and traveling expenses connected with it have been exceedingly heavy. We ask everyone who feels that the demonstration is worth while to send us some contribution toward the cost. Send even fifty cents if you cannot do more. This will help us meet our postage bill.

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD,
Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF A FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from April 11th to April 18th, 1914.

Miss Florence Mortimer	$1.00
Miss Alice E. Fitts	1.00
Miss Emily Carr	10.00
Mrs. Kate J. Boeckh	5.00
Mrs. Sarah W. Elkinton	2.00
Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett	25.00
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Miss Mary E. Boyd	2.00
Miss E. F. Murdock	10.00
Miss Florence Stimson	.50
Mrs. E. D. Gifford	.50
Miss Margaret S. Potter	1.00
Collection	4.03
Membership Fees	8.50
Sale of Tickets	24.50
Total	$345.03
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$31,468.03
Total to April 18th, 1914	$31,813.06

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

Sunday, April 26—Regular Weekly Tea. Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F St. N. W., 4 to 6. Speaker to be announced later.

Monday, April 27—Open air meeting, 9th and E Sts., 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Rose Berrell.

Tuesday, April 28—Open air meeting, 10th and D Sts., 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Elsie Hill.

Wednesday, April 29—Noon meeting at Kann's. Speaker, Miss Mary Brennan. Open air meeting, 4:30, 13 1-2 St. and Pa. Avenue. Speaker, Mrs. Brooke.

Thursday, April 30—Baltimore. Womens' College Equal Suffrage League, 1821 North Charles St., 4:30 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Wm. Kent, Miss Eliza Lord.

Thursday, April 30—Washington, D. C. Home of Mrs. Josephine Kelton, 1827 Kalorama Road, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Mary Brennan.

Friday, May 1st—Open air meeting in front of Pension Office, 4 P. M. Speakers, Miss Annis Salsbury, Mrs. Rose Berrell.

Saturday, May 2d—Open air meeting. 10th and Pa. Ave., 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Lucy Burns.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Congressional Union welcomes into membership this week a number of distinguished women of the theater, among them Mrs. Felix Morris, Mrs. Georgia Drew Mendum, niece of John Drew, and cousin of Ethel Barrymore, and Miss Annie Buckley all of the Elsie Ferguson Company.

Miss Anna Bussert, late prima donna of the DeKoven Opera Company, has also joined the Union. Miss Bussert, who is an enthusiastic suffragist, has promised to march in the May 9th procession and to sing in the great chorus on the steps of the Capitol.

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SUFFRAGE BALL A HUGE SUCCESS

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE POPULAR GIRLS' COMMITTEE
From Left to Right: Miss Mary Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Kent, Miss Minta Jones, Miss Edith Goode

In a blaze of glory the suffrage ball, looked forward to with so much eager anticipation on the night of April 21st, passed into Washington's 1914 social history. From every point of view the ball was a huge success. Fully eight hundred tickets were disposed of, and every box occupied, thus ensuring a handsome financial profit for the cause to which the occasion was dedicated. Every detail of the ball, the music, the floor management, the general arrangements were so admirably administered that those present were given a most enjoyable evening. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, chairman of the ball, and Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressonal Union, received the guests, who began to arrive at half past nine o'clock. Among the distinguished guests were Justice Holmes, of the Supreme Court; Dr. Buechlein, of the Swiss Legation; Mr. John Barrett, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Wiley, the Vicomtesse Celigny, Mrs. Christian Dominique Hemick, Mrs. Elmer Blair, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. G. F. Gaesch (Marie Manning), Mrs. Margerhita Spalding Gerry, Comte Henri de Sibouri, and others.

Interest centered on the exhibition dancing, which began shortly after eleven o'clock. An exquisite modern rendering of a minuet was rendered, several interpretations of the hesitaton waltz, the grapevine and the tango, and last of all a wonderful maxixe, quite professional in its quality. The competition one step was participated in by about twenty couples, the prize finally going to Miss Emily Beatty, dancing with Lieut. J. London, U. S. N. Miss Beatty received a handsome silver cup, and Mr. London a silver mounted umbrella.

At midnight a substantial supper was served, after which dancing was resumed, lasting until a late hour. Altogether the suffrage ball was one of the most successful functions of the season in Washington, and it served the excellent purpose of winning a large number of new recruits to the Congressional Union, and a splendid contribution to the suffrage treasury. For the success of the ball all credit is due the chairman, Mrs. Belmont, the Committee on Arrangement, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, and Mrs. William Kent, as well as to the energetic young women who, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Morgan, made up the Girls' Committee. Mr. Ormsby McCammon made an efficient chairman of the Floor Committee. The judges of the competitivve dancing, Mrs. Semmerlin, Thomas Fuller, Dr. Harry Kerr and Mr. Myron Parker, gave satisfaction to everyone. Especial thanks are due to the long list of patronesses, without whose assistance the suffrage ball could not have been the brilliant success it was.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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Vol. II APRIL 18, 1914 No. 16

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY RECORD

On the eve of the greatest demonstration for suffrage ever made in this country in behalf of any reform, it is well for us to review the entire situation, and to ascertain exactly how the woman suffrage measure stands with the party controlling Congress. Suffragists were full of hope when the new Congress assembled that the Democratic party, which was in control, would give them fair treatment, give their measure facilities in both houses of Congress, and submit it to the people. The Democratic party had been out of power for many years, and its leaders were very properly exercised that the party platform, on which the Democrats went to the country, should contain the most liberal and generous promises of national well being. Women suffrage was refused a place in the party platform, but the suffragists did not, for that reason, despair of obtaining action on their measure. The whole spirit of the platform breathed liberalism and progress, and it was therefore with hope that we witnessed the introduction in the Senate, by a Democrat, of the suffrage resolution. This was on April 7th, 1913, the day of the first convening of the present Congress. The resolution was at once referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, which had just been made a majority committee. The fact that the Suffrage Committee was for the first time made a majority committee—that is, a committee belonging to the majority party—was taken as a most friendly act on the part of the Democrats The favorable report of the bill followed. For the first time in many years woman suffrage was brought to the floor of the United States Senate for serious consideration.

It is thus seen that the representaives of the Democratic party in the Senate were helpful to the extent of securing the crea tion of a majority suffrage committee, and securing a favorable report from that committee. They were also friendly as far as speech making went.

But when it came to the crucial test of actually passing the measure, the party was found wanting. Many of its members voted against the measure. Moreover the Democratic leaders in charge of the amendment were finally responsible for its defeat, through their action in bringing it to a premature vote at a time when they themselves publicly acknowledged that it could not pass. Against the advice, against the express wishes of great numbers of suffragists, they forced the bill to a precipitate vote, and on March 19th it was defeated, failing by eleven votes of the two-thirds vote necessary to have carried it.

The next afternoon, March 20th, the identical bill was re-introduced in the Senate, this time by a Republican. It was again referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, which again, on April 7, reported it favorably. The suffrage amendment, now the Bristow Resolution, is again on the Senate calendar, and once again the Democratic party has the opportunity of vigorously pushing it to success, thereby overcoming its present record in the Senate on this question.

In the House the amendment was introduced on April 7th by a Republican Representative, and was sent to that so-called graveyard of measures, the Judiciary Committee. At once a vigorous campaign was begun for the creation of a House committee on woman suffrage, similar to that already existing in the Senate. It was difficult to believe that it was the intention or desire of the Democrats to deny to a suffrage bill the elementary justice of a fair hearing before the House. This it was feared would be the case if the bill remained before the Judiciary Committee, which was already loaded with important measures. A bill to create a Woman Suffrage Committee was introduced and was referred to the Committee on Rules. The appeal to the Rules Committee began at once. Two hearings were obtained before the committee. The bill to create a Suffrage Committee was first considered by the Democratic members of the committee, and was defeated four to three. The measure was then brought before the entire committee and was again lost, all the Republicans and the one Progressive voting for it, while all the Democrats except Foster, of Illinois, whose vote was not needed to defeat it, voting against it. Other Democratic members were absent.

It is thus seen that the Democratic members of the Rules Committee first met separately and decided to oppose the creation of a suffrage committee, and then in full committee prevented, by their vote or their absence, a favorable report on the proposition. In other words, the Democrats refused to allow the creation of a Woman Suffrage Committee which would have given the suffrage measure the same facilities that are given to other measures of importance.

The question of a suffrage committee was then taken to the Democratic caucus. The caucus disposed of the matter by voting that woman suffrage was not a matter for Congress to deal with. This position was further emphasized by Mr. Underwood, leader of the party in the House, the next day, when he said on the floor of the House: "The Democratic party last night took the distinctive position that it was not in favor of this legislation, because it was in favor of the States controlling the question of suffrage," and again: "I not only said I was opposed to it, but I said the party on this side of the chamber was opposed to it, and the party that has control of the legislation in Congress certainly has the right openly and above board to say that it will not support a measure."

Nothing could have made clearer the position at this time of the Democratic party on this subject.

Having been refused a suffrage committee to consider their measure, suffragists then turned to the Judiciary Committee, which had kept their amendment before it for nearly a year, and asked for action from this committee. This committee, like the Rules Committee, is controlled by the Democrats, who constitute a majority of its membership, and its action or non-action establishes, therefore, a record for or against that party. Suffragists are hoping that the Judiciary Committee will seize the opportunity to redeem the record which their party has so far made in the House.

What will the Democratic party do now about suffrage. It has been demonstrated without a shadow of a doubt that the suffrage bill must be kept before Congress. Its friends will not suffer it to be side tracked. It may be defeated again and again, but it will be reintroduced each time. Every time it is voted down the defeat means fresh odium to the party and to the individuals who are responsible.

WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION

Women Bill Posters Advertise May Ninth Procession in Twenty Feet Wide Fliers—Five Hundred Smaller Posters Invite Washington to Demonstration at the Capitol Plaza—Plans Practically Completed

In the early morning of a breezy April day an unusual scene was enacted on the corner of Maryland Ave. and First St. S. E., Washington. At this spot, facing the Peace Monument and the Capitol, where hundreds of Congressmen pass every day, is a huge bill board, sacred to theatrical and other advertisements. On this particular April morning two young women dressed in white duck skirts and jumpers and soft white hats, carrying big buckets of paste and long paste brushes approached the big bill board and went energetically to work to cover it with a twenty foot advertisement. Washington is slower than New York or Chicago to collect a crowd, but very quickly a small mob had assembled, and half a dozen camera men were on hand to watch events. Steadily the women worked, in spite of the high wind that threatened to tear the huge strips of paper from their hands, and in less than half an hour they had pasted the last of the eight big strips. Then the crowd of on-lookers, and for that matter, passersby at the distance of a block, were able to read in huge letters, "VOTES FOR WOMEN PROCESSION, LAFAYETTE SQUARE TO CAPITOL, MAY 9TH." There is more to the poster, but these words stand out over all the rest. They advertise the important fact that the Washington procession is ready, two weeks ahead of time, to start at the signal. Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett and Miss Brennan were the efficient bill posters, and while they were at their work other poster brigades were going out from headquarters, and scattering to all quarters of the city. In all ten of the huge posters and about five hundred smaller ones have been placed. No one in the District of Columbia can complain that they have not been invited to the big demonstration. Especially can no Congressman pretend to be surprised when he is presented with a suffrage resolution on the afternoon of May 9th. The neighborhood of the Capitol has been well placarded.

In every other way has the May 9th demonstration been advertised. Tons of literature have gone out, and are still going out from headquarters. Every profession and trade in which women figure, and that means practically all trades and professions, have been addressed in special letters, of which it is estimated that over 100,000 have been sent out. It has taken the labor of more than twenty women, working in relays something like fifteen hours a day to fold, address and stamp these letters. All of these workers have been volunteers, and the magnificent spirit and splendid usefulness that they have shown for the past six weeks is deserving of unstinted praise. Nothing except a great cause and a great organization can call forth such devotion. The Congressional Union is proud of its corps of volunteers.

Through its proper committee the Union has made certain that the delegates and other who are to march in the procession will not suffer, as the paraders of March 3, 1913, were made to suffer, insult and obstruction by the mob. Major Sylvester, Chief of the Police Department of the District of Columbia, has given his official assurance that the procession will be amply protected and a clear way made along the entire line of march. It is expected that the street cars along the route will be stopped during the passing of the procession, but at the time this is written no absolute certainty of this can be entertained. Last year the Union secured the passage of a special bill through Congress, providing for the stopping of the street cars. Following this a bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator Jones, of Washington, providing for a permanent measure giving power to the Police Department of the District to issue orders stopping street cars during any public parade. The Jones bill passed the Senate, but has so far failed to pass the lower house. It will probably again be necessary for the Union to ask for a special bill in behalf of the May 9th procession.

The last doubt concerning the right of Government Department clerks to march in the procession has been set at rest by letters received from heads of departments, all of whom expressly state that no rule prohibits women clerks, or men clerks, for that matter, marching in a suffrage parade or joining suffrage organizations. In a letter dated April 14, addressed to Mrs. William Kent, who has had the matter of the department clerks in hand, Secretary McAdoo says, "I know of no reason why employees of the Treasury Department should not join, in their individual capacity, a parade either for or opposed to woman suffrage, provided they can be spared from their duties. This is a matter which rests with the individual, and as long as they do not appear in any official capacity as Government employees, I regard the question as a private one, wholly beyond my province of interference." In a letter from Secretary Burleson it is stated that, "The Department has no objection to women employees participating in parades and other demonstrations provided their conduct does not conflict with the civil service regulations, as set forth in the enclosed letter." The letter referred to was written to the Postmaster General and contained in full the conclusion of the Civil Service Commission, which has recently considered the whole matter of the right of women employees to belong to suffrage organizations and to take part in demonstrations and meetings for the advancement of the cause. The conclusion is that women clerks are under the same restrictions as men clerks are, in the matter of political affiliations. Clerks have a right to be members of political associations, and may be adherents, in their individual capacity, of a political cause. But they may not take an active part in the organization, management or affairs of such political association, or in the advancement of such political cause. Referring to the suffrage parade President McIlhenny says: "In conosance with previous rulings as to participation in a similar parade and in the presentation of a petition to Congress relating to woman suffrage, the Commission holds that the mere individual participation of a competitive employee in a suffrage parade would not of itself ordinarily constitute a violation of the rule, provided such participation does not become a practice on the part of any such employees. Activity in organizing such a parade or demonstration is not permissible, in analogy with the prohibition of activity in preparing for, organizing, or conducting a political meeting or rally." In thus placing men and women employees on an exact basis of equality in regard to political activities the Department heads have acted in a spirit of fairness that cannot fail to win the admiration and respect of women. It is hoped that a very large number of women clerks will march. Their place in the procession will be with the business women. Mrs. Minnie Brooke is to be chief marshal of this section.

Work on the pageant end of the procession has progressed both rapidly and successfully. The tremendous task of getting together a chorus of 1,000 voices in a city no larger than Washington, and in such a short space of time, would stagger anybody but a suffragist. But having evolved in less than a century from a person without any legal existence to an educated, economically independent, free individual, on the brink of full citizenship—and all his through her own efforts—there is little in the way of a task that need dismay the suffragist. The great chorus will sing "The Woman's March," by Dr. Ethel Smyth, of England, who is probably the foremost woman composer in the world. Dr. Smyth, who is an ardent suffragist, wrote a series of compositions which she calls "Songs of Sunrise." "The Women's March" is the last of the series, and when it was written Dr. Smyth presented it to the Women's Social and Political Union. The march, which is a most stirring composition, has been sung in many of the great suffrage rallies in England. The United States will hear the song for the first time on May 9th, when the delegates from every Congressional District in the country marches up the steps of the Capitol to present the suffrage resolutions to the members of Congress. That it will be well sung there is no doubt, since Mrs. Appoline M. Blair is in charge of the work of training the chorus. The women of the chorus will wear white gowns with long green stoles and ivy fillets on their heads.

The work of choosing marshals for the processions is about complete. The following will serve:

Mrs. H. E. Gasch, who is known to the literary world as Marie Manning, has proved a splendid organizer of the writers' section. Something like forty women, well known to magazine readers and novel readers will march in this section. Among them will be

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NATION-WIDE SUFFRAGE DAY DRAWS NEAR

Bristow-Mondell Amendment Will Be Urged in Every State on May 2d—Success of Demonstration Certain—Processions, Pageants, Mass Meetings Fully Organized

Whatever may have been the doubts or fears of the timid concerning the outcome of the plan for a simultaneous nation-wide demonstration in favor of the suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, those doubts and fears have passed away before its now assured magnificent success. The plan for such a demonstration was certainly ambitious, and it would never have been entertained had not the officers of the Congressional Union possessed the utmost faith in the capacity and energy of the suffragists of the country to carry it triumphantly through. When, early in January, Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., of the executive committee of the Union, started on their first tour of organization through the eastern-central States, their hope was to insure at least one demonstration in every State in the Union. Very soon afterwards Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs undertook an organizing tour in States of the middle west, and Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke went into half a dozen southern States. After this much canvassing of the situation it became certain that in no State would the demonstration be limited to one city or one community. The co-operation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association having been given, it was clear that suffragists of all forms of organization and of all shades of opinion on matters of policy would take part in the Mayday rally.

The Congressional Union has sent representatives into practically every State in the Union, and has conferred with leaders in cities, as far apart as Boston and San Antonio, New Orleans and Butte, Montana. Miss Mabel Vernon was sent through practically all the States of the south and southwest, winding up her tour in Nevada, where she will remain indefinitely, assisting in the campaign for the vote in that State. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict travelled through States of the middle west, including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Montana. In not one locality visited by these vigorous workers was co-operation in the plans of the Union for the Mayday demonstration refused. In fact, the visits of all the representatives of the Union have been the signal for renewed faith in the cause and an increased energy in local as well as national work. Miss Vernon introduced street speaking in many southern cities, her example being readily followed by resident suffragists. Thus in New Orleans, where cart tail speaking was unknown prior to Miss Vernon's visit, the women established regular street speaking to last until May 2nd. The same story could be told of many other cities visited by representatives of the Union.

May 2nd is a bare week ahead. Much work remains to be done, but it will be done. The suffragists are always ready with their demonstrations. It is a notable fact that suffrage parades always start on the minute. And the May 2nd demonstration, from ocean to ocean, will be no exception to the rule. It will be a wonderful day, wonderful to live through, wonderful to remember. Never in the history of the country has any measure in Congress been the object of such a demonstration. Never has any reform received such an overwhelming support. Such a concentrated demand cannot possibly, in a democracy, a government of the people by the people, be ignored. It cannot possibly be denied. Let the suffragists of the country keep this well in mind, and remember that the Mayday rally is not a mere demonstration of suffrage strength. It is a definite demand that Congress pass the suffrage amendment without delay. Let the climax of every demonstration be the resolution, which must be put with vigor and carried with one triumphant shout.

"Resolved, That this meeting calls upon Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution which is now before it, proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from this State."

The Bristow-Mondell resolution reads as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The resolutions passed on May 2nd at each demonstration, are to be presented to the Members of Congress at the conclusion of the suffrage procession in Washington on May 9th, by a delegate appointed by each State for the purpose. If any State finds it impossible to send a delegate to Washington for the May 9th demonstration, the resolutions should be sent to Miss Mary Brennan, chairman of the Petitions Committee, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. Miss Brennan will undertake to present the petition to the Congressmen on May 9th.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE DEMONSTRATIONS

News from all the cities where demonstrations are in process of organization pours into the headquarters of the Union with every mail. As the great day draws near the interest deepens and all activities increase. As one county president writes: "This demonstration has done more to waken into new life the suffrage cause in our organization than anything that has ever happened. We are gaining new members every day. Old members who never did anything more than pay dues and attend meetings are working hard now to make the rally a success. Our headquarters is a regular beehive from morning until night." So it is everywhere. Suffrage husbands and children are helping, too. Newspapers are co-operating splendidly. From Wilmington, Delaware, where she is representing the Congressional Union, Mrs. Nina E. Allender writes that two of the three daily papers are arranging for a suffrage page for May 2nd, and the third will feature the day's activities as the most important news item, using many photographs of the procession and mass meeting. All three of the papers will have editorials on the demonstration. From many other organizers similar reports have been received. From some organizers come reports that tremendous publicity could be obtained were it not for the unbending reluctance of the women to appear in print. This shyness is merely conventional and should be overcome. For the greatest cause in the world what woman need hesitate to sacrifice a meaningless convention? The progress of all great reforms depends to an enormous extent on publicity. By all means take advantage of every generous offer made by the press to spread the gospel of suffrage.

Delaware

Newport's contribution to the big procession in Wilmington on May 2nd is a beautifully decorated children's float. During the day also the Newport organization will be responsible for a voiceless speech shown in some prominent locality. The parade in Wilmington is already an assured success. Under the remarkably able leadership of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Chairman of the Procession, suffragists throughout the State are combining their forces to make the event one long to be remembered. Meetings are being held daily in a number of towns as well as in the capital city. Mrs. Nina E. Allender, who is in charge of the Wilmington headquarters of the Congressional Union, is much in demand as a speaker. Besides many street meetings, Mrs. Allender is holding Friday evening meetings at headquarters to stimulate interest in the rally and to obtain parade pledges. The Y. W. C. A. of Wilmington is co-operating heartily both in the parade plans and in the meetings. Two suffrage plays were presented at the New Century last week. Suffrage is to the fore in Delaware. Everybody is interested. The bulletin board in front of the Union headquarters always has an audience. The Van Loon cartoons published in the Suffragist are posted on the bulletin board, attracting much attention. The last one, Uncle Sam holding up a woman for her income tax, according to a daily paper, has held the attention of passersby, principally men. The Deleware mass meeting, after the parade, will be addressed by Senator Shafroth of Colorado and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs of the Congressional Union.

New Jersey

Miss Caroline Barnes Gilman, of Vineland, reports that plans for the demonstration there are complete, as also in the neighboring towns of Bridgeton and Millville. Excellent speakers have been provided in all three places. Miss Helen Paul writes that plans for May 2nd are going famously in Moorestown. "It is to be a wondrous event," says Miss Paul, "such as Moorestown has never thought of before from the suffragists." The Moorestown rally, which will be attended by large crowds from adjoining towns, will take the form of an old-time county fair, to be held in the fashionable Field Club. There will be horse races, side shows, exhibitions of cakes and jellies and needlework, and, of course, speeches and the resolution. Paterson expects to have a large demonstration, its big mill population having been especially invited to participate.

Massachusetts

The great procession in Boston will be the biggest event of suffrage day in Massachusetts. Mrs. Thomas Pelham Curtis, of Nahant is to be Chief Marshall of the parade, and among her many aides is Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of the famous novelist and herself a poet of distinction. Miss Virginia Tanner, the celebrated pageant maker and dancer, has taken charge of the pageant features of the parade, which means that Boston will have a very beautiful as well as impressive demonstration. From the Woman's Journal we hear of one feature contributed by the Newton Suffrage League. The League is to have an old Colonial coach, driven by a woman, with women passengers and outriders. In order to stimulate a very large attendance on May 2nd, an automobile squadron, in charge of Miss Margeret Foley, will visit most of the cities and towns of the State. The machines, decorated with posters and flags, will travel from town to town, and will carry news of the demonstration and invite attendance. Speeches will be made and pledge cards distributed at each point. The "Invitation Squadron" started from Boston last week. The Woman's Journal is doing yeoman's work advertising the parade, which will include several thousand women, besides a large delegation from the Men's Leagues and the Harvard League.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are vieing with each other to organize the most impressive parade on May 2nd. In Pittsburgh the parade will close with a huge mass meeting in a large vacant space in the heart of the business quarter. The newly organized Men's League will be one of the most conspicuous participants in the parade. Many of the most prominent and influential business men of the city have joined the League and will not only parade, but have promised to speak for the cause. In Philadelphia the parade will start at half past ten and will end in a mass meeting in Washington Square, instead of Independence Square as first planned. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Rheta Childe Dorr, Dean William Draper Lewis. Miss Emily K. Perry, organizer of the Congressional Union, and Frank Stephens are among those who will speak at this mass meeting. Other Pennsylvania cities where demonstrations will be held are Pottsville, Somerset, Mercer, Coudersport, Chester, Mechanicsburg, Johnstown, Wilkesbarre, Bloomsburg, Bristol, Bedford, Franklin, Minersville, Doylestown, Titusville, Harrisburg, Norristown, Lansdowne, Dubois, Reading, York, Narberth, Sayre, Washington, Wellsboro, Warren, Huntingdon, Chambersburg, and Franklin. No State makes a more splendid record than Pennsylvania.

New England States

New Hampshire runs Pennsylvania a close second, however, with suffrage rallies in twenty towns. Mostly these will be indoor mass meetings. Portsmouth will hold a very large outdoor mass meeting followed by a theater meeting. Concord, Manchester, and a number of other towns will hold elaborate suffrage teas. All the towns will be trimmed with flags as befitting a national holiday. Clergymen generally throughout the State have agreed to deliver suffrage sermons on May 3rd. In Connecticut, Hartford has been selected as the central point for an enormous State rally. The procession, which is to be the chief feature of the rally, will be a charming pageant with many symbolic floats. Miss Elsie Hill of the executive board of the Congressional Union, is at present in Connecticut, where she is assisting Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, Miss Emily Pierson, Mrs. Carlos Stoddard and other leaders in organizing the May 2nd demonstration, and in holding preliminary meetings in several large towns. On April 20th Miss Hill spoke at a mass meeting held at the City Hall, and urged a large delegation from Connecticut for the May 9th demonstration in Washington when the resolutions from every Congressional District will be presented to members of Congress. Vermont will hold demonstrations in Burlington, Rutland and in the charming old town of Woodstock. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Van Patten, president of the Burglington Suffrage League, Mrs. O. C. Ashton, president of the Rutland Equal Suffrage League and Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, Recording Secretary of the Vermont State Association, have been especially active in the work of organizing the demonstrations. Rhode Island's demonstration began on Monday, April 20th, and will continue until May 2nd, when it winds up in a big procession and demonstration in Roger Williams Park, Providence.

New York

The Women's Political Union will hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, in the evening of May 2nd. Mayor Mitchell will make an address of welcome and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will preside. Among the speakers will be Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York City; Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who will read the resolution. Mass meetings which will fill Union Square and will be participated in by the Woman Suffrage Party of all five of the boroughs will be the order of the day in New York.

Missouri

In St. Louis an automobile parade will be headed by a brass band on a decorated truck. The parade will end in four huge mass meetings with speeches by a number of brilliant orators. one of whom is Mrs. Ella Stewart, of Chicago. The first big mass meeting will be held at the Court House, where speaking will take place from four platforms. From the Court House the procession will move to a point on Twelfth Street, where it will halt for more speaking. Some point on Grand Avenue will be the scene of the third demonstration, and Catlin Tract, in front of the Jefferson Memorial, will witness the windup of the biggest suffrage demonstration the State has ever undertaken. The resolution will be read at this culminating meeting.

Nevada

From all over the State letters have been pouring into headquarters at Reno asking for assistance in the way of speakers, decorations, literature, etc., to figure in the many demonstrations which are being arranged in Nevada for May 2nd. Miss Mabel Vernon, the State organizer, loaned by the Congressional Union, is making a tour of the southern counties to help preparations for the State rallies. She will visit at least a dozen cities, among which are Goldfield, Topanah, Carson City, Las Vegas and Virginia City. The headquarters at Reno has been collecting statistics of women's taxes in the State and have furnished some exceedingly interesting data to be used in the speeches made on May 2nd. In Nevada the male population greatly outnumbers the female population, yet the suffragists find that numbers of women are direct taxpayers, and are contributing disproportionately to the revenues of the State.

Colorado

Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Secretary of the Civic League of Colorado Springs, writes that the executive committee of the League have sent to Colorado Congressmen a request that the Bristow-Mondell resolution be acted upon at once, but will nevertheless join in with the demonstration which will take place in Colorado Springs on May 2nd. Since the only Colorado antis in captivity or out, live in Colorado Springs a demonstration for nation-wide suffrage seems especially called for in that beautiful city of the Rockies. In Denver and other points the women voters, and men as well, will strongly endorse the Bristow-Mondell resolution on the great day.

Tennessee

The Tennessee Branch of the Congressional Union, of which Mrs. John E. Tierney is chairman, has sent out from headquarters in Nashville letters to the clergymen of the State asking them to co-operate in the national demonstration by preaching suffrage sermons on the Sundays preceding and following May 2nd. Through the efforts of the Tennessee branch department stores in Nashville have given their employees a half holiday that they may participate in the demonstration. Tennessee women congratulate themselves on being represented in the Senate by one of the two southern senators who voted for the suffrage amendment. It is hoped that Senator Luke Lea will be able to take part in one of the May 2nd rallies in his State.

Alabama

From Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, President of the Alabama State Association, it is learned that demonstrations in many points in the State are assured.

Georgia

Atlanta will be the scene of the largest demonstration held in the State on May 2nd, although the smaller demonstrations arranged in a number of Georgia cities will be vigorous affairs. In Atlanta the demonstration will probably be attended by the Governor of the State; the Mayor of the city will certainly attend, and members of the city council and other prominent citizens have been invited. The federations of trades have also been invited as well as the women's clubs and other organizations. An automobile parade and a great mass meeting in the grounds of the State Capitol, with many well known speakers, will be the order of the demonstration.

The Virginias

In Norfolk, Virginia, the Equal Suffrage League has organized a demonstration, which will be the largest outdoor rally ever attempted in that part of the State. Mrs. Jessie E. Townsend, President of the League, will carry the resolution in the May 9th procession. Lynchburg, Williamsburg and Richmond are three other cities that will join in the nation-wide demonstration for national suffrage. Delegations from all three cities will participate in the Washington demonstration on May 9th. Parkersburg, West Virginia, will have a large outdoor rally, at which Miss Doris Stevens, Executive Secretary of the Congressional Union, will speak. Wheeling and one or two other cities are arranging demonstrations which are expected to arouse this State not only to the suffrage reform, but to the necessity of Congressional action on the bill now on the Senate calendar.

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From Lafayette Square to the Capitol
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SAT., MAY 9, 1914

To Demand

A United States Constitutional Amendment Enfranchising Women

Marchers Will Gather at

MASS MEETING

In the Belasco Theatre, at 12:30 P. M.

The Procession will form at 2 p. m. outside the Belasco Theatre and will start at 3 p. m.

PLEDGE TO MARCH
In the Suffrage Procession
MAY NINTH, 1914

Name .....

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Occupation or State.....

Please send a generous donation toward the expenses of the procession to Mary Morris Lockwood, Treasurer, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

For a list of desirable accommodations in Washington, apply to Mrs. Keith Forrest, Chairman, Hospitality Committee, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

All Marchers Are Asked to Wear White

Belasco Theatre Meeting

Please send.....tickets for Belasco Theatre meeting for which I enclose $.....
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WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATION

Concluded from Page 5

Edna Kenton, Anne O'Hagan, Winifred Mallon, Constance Leupp, Zona Gale, Sallie Splint, Ramona Marmim, Flora May Holly, Mary Brush, and Roberta Bradshaw. Mrs. Gasch will entertain the writers' section at luncheon at her home, No. 1753 P Street N. W., on the day of the procession.

Another chairman who will entertain on May 9th is Mrs. Arvilla McDonough, who is organizing the Ohio section of the procession. Mr. McDonough has arranged to have an Ohio headquarters during the week ending May 9th, in room 320, the Cochran Building. Mrs. McDonough will give a luncheon for the Ohio marchers at her home at the Dolly Madison House on Vermont Avenue. The latest recruits for the parade from Mrs. McDonough's State are Miss Alice and Miss Cornelia Freuthart of Portsmouth, Ohio. They are members of the Scioto County Suffrage League.

Miss Minnie Bray writes from Capital Heights, Maryland, that a large delegation is coming from that city to march in the Maryland section. Miss Ruth Hannaw, of the Women's Trade Union League of Baltimore expects to bring a hundred working women from Baltimore to march in the wage earners' section, of which Miss Mary Brennan is chairman. Miss Laura Graddick, president of the Book Binders' Union of Washington, D. C., will carry the banner for this section.

Pittsburg, Philadelphia and several other Pennsylvania cities will send delegations. New York expects at least five hundred women to march in the New York section. Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, and all of the States bordering on the District will send large delegations. Every State will send at least one representative for each Congressional District.

Complete plans for the Belasco Theater meeting will be given in next week's issue. The boxes are going at a rapid rate, but a few are still to be disposed of. Make application as soon as possible to Mrs. Rose Berrell, 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Some of those who have already secured boxes are, Mrs. Bayard Hilles, who is chairman of the Delaware demonstration; the Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union, of which Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., is chairman; the Pennsylvania Men's League, of which Mr. Henry Justice is Secretary; the Equal Franchise League, of Philadelphia.

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